FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1838. [NO. 1116.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW BOOKS.

The Subscriber has just received a part of the most extensive supply of

BOOKS and STATIONARY,

purchased during his late visit to the North. The remainder is expected in a few days.

E. J. HALE.

October 16, 1838.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

of all qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; POCKET CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Useful articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and Engraving in the line, thankfully received and promptly attended to.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW GOODS.

The Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, adapted for the demands of the Season, and purchased principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care in this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

consisting in part of—

10 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, *(Shore & Banks,)*
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,
Iron with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mouse-Traps, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c.,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Spices and all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

The Subscriber

Has opened a neat and beautiful little assortment of

JEWELRY,

Which he will sell lately occupied by the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, all of which will be sold on very accommodating terms. All persons who wish to purchase will please call and examine for themselves. At the same time prepared by a thorough knowledge of the business to execute with despatch all kinds of CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING; and all other Work in his line will be thankfully received and strictly attended to.

J. M. BEASLEY.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

AUCTION SALES.

THURSDAY, November 1st, at the Store of H. P. Peck, the entire Stock of said Store, consisting of a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Terms at Sale.

AMOS KIMBALL, Auctioneer.

October 17, 1838 15ts

Music and French.

S. BEZE PERRY has the pleasure of informing her friends, and the public generally, that she will, on Monday the 15th inst., open a MUSIC and FRENCH SCHOOL, at her residence on Old Street.

Terms.—For Music, $15 per quarter, (say 13 Lessons) each week of three quarters of an hour in length.

French, $6 per quarter, (say 13 weeks.)

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15 3w

Just received per Cotton Plant,

50 CASKS CHEESE,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the season.

S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act to incorporate the "Phœnix Wool Manufacturing Company, of the town of Fayetteville."

Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1838. 15 4w

Wrapping Paper.

10 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap Letter PAPER.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Alabama Money wanted

by HART & FULLER.

October 17, 1838. 15-4w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a Bill will be introduced to repeal the Act directing the Court of Richmond County to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

October 9, 1838. 15-3w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh. Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

October 17, 1838 15tf

The N. Carolina Justice.

WE regret exceedingly that the appearance of this Work has necessarily been so long delayed; and we again assure the public that every exertion has been used to complete it by the time it was expected. The plan of the work, since it was first advertised, has been so improved as to cost many times the quantity of labor *then* anticipated. And besides, Northern materials had to be procured, which could not be brought on till the late rains had swelled the waters. We have no hesitation in assuring our patrons and the public, that the Printing and Binding will be completed at Raleigh, and the Book ready for delivery, just as soon as practicable.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 12, 1838

MEDICAL COLLEGE,

IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, November 5th, 1838, and continue until the last week in March.

Aug. L. Warner, M. D., (late Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Surgery.

John Cullen, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Th. Johnson, M. D., (formerly Professor of Anatomy in the University of Virginia,) Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

R. L. Bohannan, M D, Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Socrates Maupin, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The facilities furnished by this city for Clinical and Anatomical instruction, are not surpassed in our country; so that while the Student is becoming familiar with the diseases incident to a Southern climate, he is enabled to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Anatomy of the human body; the art of modelling and making anatomical preparations, and the use of Surgical instruments, by practising upon the *dead subject*.

The College Infirmary, capable of containing *two hundred* patients, has recently been opened, and *has already a large number of patients*, presenting the Student with a variety of interesting cases for study. Clinical lectures are delivered *daily*, by the attending Physician and Surgeon, and will be continued regularly during the Winter. In addition to the College Infirmary, the Student may avail himself of the practice of the City Hospital, Armory and Penitentiary, which are under the charge of one of the Professors.

Candidates for graduation will be required to attend *one* full course of Lectures in this Institution. Good boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for three dollars and a half to four dollars per week.

We are authorized to state, that a full course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania; Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky; University of Maryland; University of New York; Medical College of the State of South Carolina.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting Rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG L. WARNER, M D,
Dean of the Faculty.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1838. 15-3w

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W. McL. McKAY.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,

Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE.

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber is receiving and has in Store—

10 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico SUGARS,
50 bags Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
100 sides Sole Leather,
80 kegs Nails,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, from 1¼ to 10 inches,
25 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
10 " Bar Soap,
10 barrels Train Oil,
15 qr. casks Malaga Wine,
25 kegs White Lead, in oil,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1½ tons Castings,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Rope, Bagging, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Snuff, in bottles and bladders, Trace and Halter Chains, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Anvils and Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Spanish Brown, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Indigo, Madder, &c.

Constantly on hand,

A Stock of LIQUORS and WINES, consisting of

Madeira and Teneriffe WINES,
Holland GIN,
Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Apple Brandy and Whiskey,

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

H. L. MYROVER.

October 9, 1838. 14 1m

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838. 80tf.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being purchased at the Package Sales, will be offered at REDUCED PRICES for Cash, or to punctual customers on the usual time.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Valuable Land and Negroes FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of Richmond County, the undersigned will sell, to the highest bidder, at the times and places below stated, the following valuable property, viz:

At Wadesborough, on the 8th day of November next, 172 ACRES OF LAND, lying on both sides of the Falls or Narrows of the Yadkin River, including two and a half Shares out of six, of DOCKERY'S FISHERY.

Also, about 280 ACRES OF LAND in the vicinity of Wadesborough.

Likewise, will be sold, at the Gin House of John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County, on the 10th day of November next, 500 ACRES OF LAND, lying 2 miles below Laurel Hill; and a likely

Family of Negroes,

Consisting of 3 Women and Children, 1 likely Boy about 18 years of age, and 1 Girl 14 years old

The above Lands will be sold on a credit of one and two years, with interest from date. The Negroes for Cash.

JOHN C. McLAURIN,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Executors of Duncan McLaurin, dec'd.

Richmond County, Oct. 5, 1838. 14ts

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos, (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do.; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finizio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia, Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

LANDS AND MILLS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, determined to close all his business in this place, offers for sale his LOT in town, and will divide it in two or three Lots to suit purchasers. It contains one acre, and would be large enough to make three building lots.—Also, the Tobacco Factory Lots, with a good house thereon, and store house and lot in Campbellton, within four feet of the rail road. Also, a Store and large Warehouse in Fayetteville, on Person street. Also, my right and title to the Beaver Creek Mill, containing twenty-six hundred acres of Land. Also, my Mill and about four thousand acres of Land on Carver's Creek. There is upwards of 200 acres of cleared Land, with a good house, large barn, and three other houses upon it. Said Land is believed to be among the best Corn Land in the sand hills. There is 5 to 600 acres of said Land which can be cleared, and is little inferior to any on Cape Fear River,—a large quanity of which is as well timbered as any Land in the county. It will be sold in separate tracts or all together to suit purchasers. Together with all my stock of Cattle, consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs; two Wagons; a first rate Timber Wagon; all my Household Furniture; Pew No. 22 in the Presbyterian Church; Corn, Fodder, Hay, and Farming Utensils. All or any part of the above property will be sold at Private Sale until about the 1st of January next, at which time due notice will be given of the day when all will be sold at Public Auction.

I have, also, 100,000 feet of Pine Lumber, consisting of Quarter Boards, Wide do. and Scantling, 5,000 feet of Oak Plank and Sweet Gum Boards, and can furnish Pine, Oak, Sweet Gum, Poplar and Cypress to any bill till the above described Sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 3, 1838. 13 ts

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

3 CASKS LONDON PORTER.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

August 15, 1838. 6tf

The Subscriber

IS NOW RECEIVING, per Henrietta Company, the following articles—

10 HHDS. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGARS,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
20 do Laguira do,
60 kegs Nails, assorted sizes,
50 do White Lead, part pure,
10 qr. casks Sweet Malaga Wine,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Glass,
50 bags Shot,
75 sides Sole Leather,
2 tons Castings, assorted,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,

Tea; Putty; Crockery, assorted for the Country Trade; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Hammers; Copperas; Madder; Bale Rope; Cotton Bagging, &c.

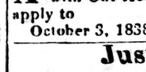
—*IN STORE*—

600 Sacks Liverpool SALT, which will be sold at the lowest Market price, for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

THOS. S LUTTERLOH.
Hay Mount.

October 10, 1838. 14-3w

50 Bushels Herds' Grass SEED, well cleansed, and of superior quality.



Mrs. CATHARINE WARD will open School on the 15th inst., on Dick Street, at the House opposite the residence of Chas. T. Haigh, Esq.

October 8, 1838. 14-3w

Valuable Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE STORE HOUSE and LOT, situated on the South West corner of Market Square, at present occupied by Thomas C. Blake For further particulars inquire of the Subscriber. Terms of payment liberal, and made to accommodate purchasers

MILES BLAKE.

September 29, 1838. 13-4w

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*,)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J. HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838. 13-tf

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 191f.

Notice to Manufacturers.

THE Salem Manufacturing Company offer for sale a complete Pick and Lap Machine, made by Godwin Clark & Co., of Paterson, New Jersey. The Machine is one of the best finished that ever left that Shop, and can be recommended as equal if not superior to any of the kind ever brought to this country. A supply of extra brasses, pinions, &c., which are most perishable in the Machine, may also be had.

All those who are anxious to possess themselves of a superior article, at a very moderate price, will do well to make early application to

FR. FRIES, *Ag't S. M. Co.*

Salem, N. C., September 8, 1838. 12tf.

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Just received,

56 BAGS prime New Crop Rio COFFEE.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 3, 1838. 13tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Selph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tfJ

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838. 13tf

PAPER.

FOR Sale at reduced prices, a quantity of Writing, Printing and Wrapping PAPER

SAM'L W TILLINGHAST.

October 9, 1838. 14tf

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

The Hall of the House of Representatives, as it will be remodelled and re-arranged, at the next session of Congress, it is thought will answer much better than heretofore, all the purposes for which it was intended. Its proper architectural appearance, being preserved, is, in itself, something gained. We hope also, to have no more of the gaudy flummery which has disfigured the Speaker's chair. An upholsterer's shop must have been ransacked for gilt, tinsel, and tassels, to hang there, and instead of real gorgeous drapery, we had hundreds of yards of French *finery*.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Post Offices.—In 1790 the whole number of Post offices in the United States was 75, the extent of post-roads 1,875 miles. In 1838, the number of offices i 12,431. and the post roads 365,000,000 miles in length.

A Liberal Man.—The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette states that a farmer in Belchertown, in that State, makes it his practice to give one-fifth of his annual income to charitable objects. This year he has cleared $5,000 on mulberry trees alone, and gives two thousand dollars in charity.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

MR. CLAY AT HOME.

Constant and rapid change of scene, since my departure from Lexington for Cincinnati, and during my journey back to this State, has literally disabled me, until now, from resuming my correspondence. Before narrating the particulars and incidents of my tour, it may not prove uninteresting to recur to Lexington and its vicinity, and some of the incidents of my brief but agreeable sojourn there. The elegant courtesies of the place continued to be extended to our entire Southern party, to almost the moment of our departure. We were scarcely suffered to do more than break our fast at our hotel. We partook of sumptuous entertainments at the houses of Mr. Clay, Mr. Robert Wickliffe, Chief Justice Robertson, Mr. H. Johnson, and Mr. E. Johnson, which, together with the Barbecue, and a Ball at Mrs. Brand's, where a lovely throng responded, with lively and graceful motion, to the music of the dance, furnished full occupation for our leisure; and impressed us all with a grateful and abiding sense of the elegance and cordially of Kentucky hospitality. Indeed, the citizens seemed to vie with each other in lavishing attentions upon us, and nothing but the shortness of our stay prevented us from receiving a much larger dispensation of their warm-hearted kindness.

It was a source of no small gratification to me to meet the celebrated "Harry of the West" at his own generous table, and behold him dispensing, with unaffected grace, the substantials and courtesies of the feast; enlivened with frank and easy converse, and spiced with frequent anecdote. His conversation turned chiefly on ordinary topics, and scarcely ever glanced at politics. After dinner, our distinguished host conducted us in a pleasant walk through the shadowy groves and green pastures of his favorite Ashland, and exhibited to us his fine stock of cattle—perhaps the finest in the State—to the improvement of which he has given, and continues to give, uncommon attention, setting an example which has tended largely to give Kentucky the noble herds of which she boasts and profits. His cattle are chiefly, I believe, of the Durham breed, although he has some of various other foreign stocks. A two year old Durham heifer seemed to be his favorite—a beautiful gentle creature—estimated to weigh about eight hundred pounds, and valued at one thousand dollars.

Ashland, the residence of Mr. Clay, is situate about a mile from Lexington, and is a beautiful and well-cultivated farm, adorned with a handsome and commodious mansion, set off with spacious lawns or pastures, and shaded with the foliage of noble trees. In the back ground stretches out a landscape, rich in rural and agricultural beauty. It must be quite a relief to the distinguished owner of this lovely rural retreat, to seek it as a periodical retreat from the storms and cares of political life—forgetting ambition, with all its agitating hopes and fears, in the peaceful occupations of the farmer, and the sweet and hallowed communion of family and friends.

The description given of Mr. Clay, by Prentice, his biographer, some years since, is very correct, and I here transcribe it:

"The person of Mr. Clay exhibits a perfect combination of sauvity, dignity, and power. He is tall and somewhat slender; and his carriage and deportment are manly and prepossessing. His mouth is large, but bland and energetic in its expression. His forehead is high and broad. The contour of his head is remarkably fine. A disciple of the school of Gall and Spurzheim would find much to admire in its ample developement of all those organs of the brain which, in the estimation of the phrenologist, are the unfailing indications of superior intellect. In his ordinary intercourse with society, and while engaged in common conversation, the lively frankness and open benevolence of his feelings are portrayed in his countenance. In debate—in the warm and fierce conflict of mind,—his features sympathize with the varying emotions of his heart. His keen eye kindles into new brightness from the irrepressible fire within him; and his whole countenance discovers, like a mirror, the transit of the star-like thought which beams upon lips touched with the living coal of eloquence."

I have never been among the political supporters of Mr. Clay, but I have never been able to deny him the admiration due to the many noble traits of his private character, and to his illustrious career. He came to Kentucky, then a wilderness, a pennyless orphan, and, by force of talent and personal merit alone, has carved out for himself an exalted fame, having contributed, too, to elevate his adopted State, in wealth and power, to the high rank she now holds in her glorious sisterhood of republics. He has lived to be not only the leading statesman of the West, but to be one of the most eminent of our renowned and wide spread Union, with the history of which his name stands honorably identified in every great event, from the last war with Great Britain down to the present period. Justly may he be styled one of Nature's nobles, and never, in the highest and palmiest elevation of his fortunes, has he evinced the slightest shadow of change, or turned from that frankness and simplicity of character which distinguish the genuine and true-hearted republican from the proud aristocrat. "His heart," says his biographer, "is as warm, his hand is as free, and his smile as familiar, as they were were thirty years ago, when, without friends and without influence, he first responded to the hearty welcome of the Kentuckian."

The Globe says that the Locofocos will "die in the *last* breach," and the New York Evening Post says that they will "die in the *first* breach." So it seems that they expect to die in *a pair of breeches*. Some of them must make an important addition to their wardrobe first.—*Lou. Jour.*

The editor of the ***** says that he does sometimes "shame the Devil." It cannot be by telling the truth; it must be by *outlieing* him.—*Ibid.*

Imitation Wines.—It is not, perhaps, generally known, that very large establishments exist at Cetto and Marseilles, for the manufacture of every description of wines, the natural products not only of France, but of all other wine growing and wine exporting countries. Some of these establishments are on so large a scale as to give employment to an equal if not greater number of persons than our large breweries. It is no uncommon occurrence with speculators engaged in this sort of illicit trafic, to purchase and ship imitation wines, fabricated in the places named, to Madeira, where, by collusion with persons in the custom house department of the island, the wines are landed on the entrepot, and thence, after being branded with the usual marks of the genuine Madeira vintage, reshipped, principally, it is believed, for the United States. The scale of gratuity for this sort of work to the officials interested may be estimated by the fact, that on one occasion, 70,000 pipes were thus surreptitiously passed at a charge of 1,000 dollars. It is a circumstance no less singular that the same manœvre is said to be commonly carried on with counterfeit wine made up in Cetto and Marseilles and thence despatched to Oporto, where the same process of landing and branding, and reshipment as genuine Port is gone through, the destination of this spurious article being most generally the United States.

Such is the extent of the nefarious commerce that one individual alone has been pointed out in the French ports who has been in the habit of despatching four times in the year, 25,000 bottles of champiagne each shipment, of wines not the produce of champaigne districts, but fabricated in these wine factories. It is known that the imposition of these counterfeit wines has arrived at such a pitch as to have become quite notorious, and the subject of loud complaint in the United States, at least.

London Times.

Big Hog.—The Cincinnati News gives an account of a large hog belonging to Mr. J. W. Bell, of Fayette county, Indiana. Dimensions as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length from end of snout to end of tail	8	9
Height	4	2
Circumference of the arm	1	2
Girth	6	9
Knee	0	11
Hoof	0	10½
Throat	4	0
Tail	0	8
Length and breadth of ear	14 by	9
Length of tusks	0	8

Supposed weight, 1,400 pounds.

The hog would have weighed, when fully fattened, it is supposed 2,000 pounds.

Bigger Calf.—Mr. Luther Holland, of Belchertown, has a calf two years old in October, which weighed, the day it was one year old, 1020 pounds! The younger has grown finely since, and when two years old, his weight will astonish the natives.—*Northampton (Mass.) Gazette.*

Betting in Pennsylvania.—Our advice is, never bet upon the result of any election. It is a kind of gambling, which although considered respectable, and often engaged in by respectable men of both parties, is nevertheless gambling. We gave our reasons against this practice before our own election. The money bet is always used against us, and if it be a fact that *five hundred thousand dollars are bet in Pennsylvania, we consider it a safe conclusion that we have lost the State.* The Whigs of the United States, we hope, will by and by learn, that it is a bad experiment for a man to bite his own nose off, or to give his enemy a weapon to destroy him.

Portland Advertiser.

Another Sub-Treasurer.—A Mr. Gordon D. Boyd, some time ago, was appointed a receiver at one of the Mississippi land offices. Shortly afterwards he proved to be a defaulter to the amount of $50,000. The promulgation of the fact did not at all abash him. He immediately betook himself to the stump for the vindication of his character. "I did appropriate the money to my own use," exclaimed he, "and I expected to be able to repay it, but my speculations turned out unfavorably. 'Tis my misfortune, and not my fault. I hope, gentlemen, you are satisfied!" "Oh, yes," replied his Locofoco hearers, "we are perfectly satisfied!"

Lou. Jour.

POLITICAL MISTLETOE.

In Judge White's late Knoxville Speech, he thus sketches Mr. Van Buren:

"He did not come into office upon a character of his own, and no man is fit for the station he now occupies, unless he attains it upon the strength of his own principles and character. He is nothing but a mere tuft of political mistletoe, having no root of his own, adhering to, and supported by, the limb of a distinct trunk altogether, (Gen. Jackson) and must as infallibly perish whenever that trunk ceases to nourish him, as the tuft on yonder oak, whenever that oak shall have decayed and fallen."

John Jacob Astor, of New York, is said to be worth the trifle of twenty-five millions of dollars—more than twice the sum left by Stephen Girard. This, at six per cent., would produce one million five hundred thousand dollars a year—one hundred and twenty-five thousand a month; four thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars a day—one hundred and seventy-three dollars an hour—two dollars eighty-seven and a half cents a minute—and nearly five cents a second! He will be rich by and bye.

Broom Corn.—The Northampton (Mass.) Gazette says, the crop of broom corn is very abundant this year with us; and the seed has fully ripened—an event which has not occurred for some years past. In many cases the seed will more than pay the whole expense of cultivating the crop. It is said to be very good for swine. The crop has been sold standing in some cases for $50 per acre.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.

No. 11.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: Though I have not been guilty at any time of submitting views on our State Affairs, formed without reflection, still, I am sometimes obliged to write them out hastily. Hence, there will be found in their composition, many opportunities for criticism. I discover that there are several of these defects in my last essay; but I do not stop to correct them. One thing, however, in that essay, requires explanation.—It might be inferred, from some expressions in it, that I designed to discourage any and all Conventions on the subject of Internal Improvement. I did not mean to be so understood. Let the spirit of improvement be kept alive, in any and every way which suits to promote it. What I wished to do, was, to guard against any impression that the plans already formed had failed of success, in a manner to require their abandonment; to prevent any movement which might have a tendency to open the way for abandoning the scheme already adopted in its principal features. Neither do I wish to be understood as taking the ground that the system already begun may not be wisely *extended*; but the extension ought not to be so great as to excite the fears of the people, nor should that extension be of a kind which changes the *basis* of our present operations. This, in a few words, is what I have intended to publish in my last essay. I volunteer the explanation, because there is an obscurity in some of my expressions; and I fear that even good men are occasionally afflicted by jealousies on these topics. It is impossible that all should agree precisely in their views of State affairs and State policy. It is also impracticable to convey one's opinions of a system, in one essay; but I take the present opportunity to declare, and I hope to prove in the sequel, that I have no *hostility* to any of improvements going on in North Carolina. Though my judgment may lead me to prefer some over others, it does not follow that I wish to see any of them fail; nay, I would have the State to prevent it, where a plan of doing it can be devised, consistent with her general policy; and it shall be my effort to submit a plan, by which it may be done. As a citizen of the State, I wish to see North Carolina take the *best* course. I have no false pride about this or that scheme. I intend to submit my unbiassed opinions, and shall feel ready to perform the rest of my duty, by a cheerful acquiescence in those of others, who take pains to suggest better ones. The patriotic inquiry should ever be, "*What is best?*"

In my last essay, it was shown that a great deal would be effected by the successful operation of the Rail Road from Wilmington to the Roanoke. Much has been accomplished already, towards the execution of that work. The cost (so far) has fallen within the estimates submitted by the Engineer, and it is due to that gentleman to add, that no such work, of equal magnitude, was ever any where before accomplished, at a price below the estimates.

The main feature in the system of improvements, adopted by the Assembly of 1836, was, that this road, terminating at our chief seaport town, should form the basis or foundation, to and from which all the other improvements of our State should go. By adhering to that, we shall soon bring our own trade to a home market; export our produce from a home port; and, consequently, import a considerable portion of the supplies from other lands, which our own people consume. We shall receive back from the trade of adjoining States, some portion of the tribute which we have been paying to them for 50 years past; and some substitute for that part of our trade which, by necessity, they will continue to enjoy.

The advocates of a home market do not wish to *oblige* any planter to trade there; but they would *put it in his power* to buy and sell in a market of North Carolina; or to ship to any foreign market, out of a North Carolina port. We do not say to him, you *shall* trade at home; but only that you *may* do it. We would not prevent him from selling elsewhere; but we would not force him away from a home market. In a word, we wish to open to him a *market at home*, instead of shutting him out from it; instead of forcing him to go to Virginia, or to South Carolina. They who impute to us different views, either misunderstand or misrepresent those which we really entertain. To illustrate this matter: A Roanoke planter descends the River with his Tobacco; no one deems it right that he should be forced to carry it to Wilmington, for sale or for exportation; undeniably, he must be allowed to go where he can get the best price. But do any think it right for North Carolina, by her system of the expenditure of her money, to force him to Portsmouth or Petersburg? Do any North Carolinians desire that he shall be cut off, by North Carolina legislation, from our ports? Surely not. The road to our own port not being in existence, will, however, force the planter to Virginia, by other channels; that road being in operation, opens to him the competition of *both* markets, and puts it in his power to sell at *home*, if the price is as good. This is the true position of *home-trade advocates*, and I wonder that there should be any amongst us opposed to it.

Again: This road once being in operation, and connected with the interior, the planter who reaches it may go to Wilmington and sell *at a home market*; or if he chooses to ship his produce abroad, he may do it from a *home port*, at Wilmington, to any part of the world; and should the price at Wilmington be lower than it is at Petersburg, or Portsmouth, or Norfolk, he may, by this same road, go to Portsmouth or Norfolk. Thus competition is kept up; and the interest of the Commonwealth, and her character also, are preserved.

One thing is worthy of special notice: The Charter of the Wilmington road has been so framed, that when the profits from *passengers* is large, *produce* can be carried for rates lower than by any other road. Thus the planter will be benefitted and our home market fostered; the private interest of the producer is here consulted; and the general benefit of the State promoted at the same time. It may happen (and I believe it will ere long) that produce will be conveyed to Wilmington on this road for a mere nominal price. The effect is obvious. The State will save, by keeping at home, the cost of transportation in other States; the commissions to merchants in other States for selling; the commissions to importers in other States, for articles purchased for our domestic consumption; and other more general advantages, which it would be out of place for me to notice at this time, will accrue to the State, as a State, and to her citizens individually.

These remarks apply with additional force, if we look forward to the completion of the next link in our system of improvements, to-wit: A Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin River, in the Western part of the State.

The Assembly of 1836 authorized the subscription of two-fifths of the stock to construct this work, provided individuals should first subscribe the other three-fifths. Many have lost sight of this part of the system, and others have deeply regretted what they call its "failure," because individuals have not subscribed three-fifths of the stock, within the time prescribed by the act of 1836. Allow me to suggest that this is but an indolent mode of treating this great subject. It is not patriotic, nor wise, to surrender a well considered plan of *public* good, because it may not be executed at the first effort to accomplish it. Great ends are seldom attained without resolute perseverence. They whom we may designate as "*impulse patriots*," do not often succeed in promoting the good of the Republic, so well as the thinking, *persevering* statesmen. What, in reality, is the guaranty of ultimate success with the latter, the former will not unfrequently treat as an overthrow of all hope. One is always *planning*; the other is for *doing*; one is for stopping short, just when the other will muster all his strength to go a-head.

Now, I do not think any one will consider me as an enemy to internal improvement; and yet, for one, I cannot now regret that the subscriptions of individuals were not made to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road. Yea, I rejoice at it. At the time our Assembly authorized the work, all believed that the money in our *Treasury* would be abundantly sufficient to meet the State subscriptions in it, and *also in the other road*; no one then foresaw the great pressure in the money market, which subsequently occurred; and he would have been laughed at as a fool in 1836 who should have predicted that the *Surplus* funds of the U. States would not have been *all* deposited with the States in 1837. The month of May, 1837, however, found the people pressed for money; the banks all over the Union suspending business and stopping payment; and soon afterwards the fourth quarter of the Surplus Money to be deposited with the States was unpaid; and the law requiring its payment was suspended by Congress, at their session in October of the same year.

It does not belong to my subject to inquire into the causes, or to suggest a cure for these things. The facts are stated because they are necessary to prove, that if the requisite stock had been *subscribed* to the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, the hopes of the friends of Improvement would have been seriously disappointed; perhaps blasted.

For, let it be remembered, that the subscriptions for the State to these rail roads, was payable out of the *surplus money, and no other*; that the State scrip of 400,000 dollars, being paid off in the first instance, and the Bank stocks next paid for, (as the acts of 1836 required,) then by the fourth quarter of the surplus being suspended, the residue of the surplus money in our Treasury was not sufficient to pay the two fifths in both the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, and *also* the two-fifths in the Yadkin and Fayetteville rail road. The inevitable consequence must have been (had both roads been started) that by a *division* of our resources, and by an effort to do too much, we should have accomplished *nothing*.—Both these works would now be laboring under a pressure, ruinous to their success and dangerous to the cause of internal improvement in the State. Our policy, our prudent policy of avoiding a *State debt*, has now been carried out; the funds already in hand have been concentrated at a point; and the enterprize upon which the money was embarked *must succeed*. The Assembly of 1838 will find a great and important work nearly accomplished; and its operations steady, economical, and free of embarrassment. Had both been undertaken at the same time, and the public money divided between them, the Assembly would probably have found both of them now crippled by the want of funds, and despondently imploring help; the friends of internal improvements in the State would be discouraged, and its enemies elated; and the clamors of the discontented would ring in our ears the unwelcome *cry*—"You have *promised* much and *done* nothing."

Now, however, we proudly exhibit the unimpeded progress of this good work, and argue from that progress its speedy completion; and may confidently demand of the Representatives of the People to *persevere*, and go on unto the end.

The success of the Wilmington and Roanoke rail road will answer the double purpose of increasing our means, and also confirming the belief that internal improvements can be made in North Carolina; and that, where they are wisely planned and prudently executed, they will be profitable as a stock, as well as useful to the public.

The important inquiry presents itself, whether the State will persevere in the resolution to construct a rail road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin; or will she ingloriously abandon it, even after it is shown that such works are practicable in our State. I hope not. It is certain that, unless the cause is to be abandoned altogether, this second link in our system must not be given up. It is the line of improvement by which the West is to be united to the East, by which the people of North Carolina may be made one people; by which the treasures of our western hills will be poured into the lap of our eastern commerce; and the wealth and aggrandizement of the State will be increased beyond the results which a sober calculation would exhibit.

This road will be in any and every sense, a North Carolina work;—beginning in Carolina, continuing in Carolina, and ending in Carolina.

As a branch of our system, without reckoning upon its profits, the expenditure might well be justified upon considerations of public policy; for, acknowledge that it cannot be done, or, what is better, acquiesce in the position that it will not be done, and at once are yielded up the hopes and prospects of effecting any thing great and substantial for the interest and trade of our western counties. The Yadkin and Cape Fear are not more than 70 miles apart; to unite them at Fayetteville, will be to bring the West into connection with Wilmington, through the Cape Fear river; and who will not rise up and join in the effort to accomplish the work, when it is certainly practicable, and will be certainly useful, and probably profitable?

But the people have long ago approved, and the Assembly of 1836 authorized the construction of this road, as the best line of connexion between the East and West. I know not what others may think now, but such has been public sentiment, and there has been nothing developed to justify a change. I take it for granted, then, that nothing is wanting but a statement of some practical plan by which it may be done.

The State authorized a subscription of *two fifths* of the stock requisite for its construction; provided individuals would subscribe the other three-fifths; the time for making these subscriptions has expired, and the stock was not filled up; hence it will be necessary to renew the State's offer, or this enterprize will have failed. No one can suppose that the road will be made by individuals, without the aid of the State; our western people are "working men;" they are not a commercial people; this road will not be a source of very great profits in the shape of tolls and transportation, whilst it will be to the *public* immensely valuable; to the State, as a State, of incalculable advantage. I do not mean that the work will not yield a profit; I only say that the prospect of large *money dividends* is not so tempting as on other lines; and individuals will generally invest their own wealth where they expect to get the highest rates for it. Moreover, all the capital of our western population is invested, and more than they have is necessary for the purposes of manufactures and agriculture; and, in that part of N Carolina, at least, no redundancy exists for stock investments. Many would take a few shares from considerations of patriotism; others, who have the means to spare, would subscribe a few shares; probably a few capitalists of our State might also embark in it; and the people of Fayetteville, especially the merchants, will no doubt again make liberal subscriptions to this road; still these will not suffice, as they did not in 1837.

To stimulate into action all these means, there must be some strong guaranty that the State is resolved to foster this work. The profits of her stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, will greatly enlarge her means of doing so; and it is not to be forgotten that the *subscribers* to the Wilmington and Raleigh rail road, had strained every nerve and pledged all their means for that work, before the Yadkin and Fayetteville road books were before opened. They had *all the spirit*, but none of the ability to subscribe, at that time, to the latter. Now it is very different. The subscribers to the Wilmington road are directly interested in putting the Fayetteville and Yadkin road in operation, as a feeder to theirs, and a means of bringing the western produce to their market. The money they have invested in the Wilmington road will yield large profits; the construction of this road to the Yadkin will increase those profits; and these men will, before another year expires, feel the ability, (*as they have always shown a disposition*) to aid in *improving North Carolina*. It may be said that such speculations are too general, and not so much in detail as my other remarks have been on the topics discussed.

Here, then, is a mode which I do not doubt will secure the commencement of the work in 6 months, and its completion in two years. Let the County Courts, of the counties immediately benefitted, be directed to appoint a subscription-taker in each captain's district; furnish him with a printed subscription paper to be returned to a commission of three persons, in that county, who know the subscribers, and let the individuals chosen in each district apply personally to the planters and mechanics of their district, and it is not probable that many of them will refuse to take a small number of shares. It is astonishing how much may be done in this way, until you have seen its effects.

It might not be impolitic to allow some compensation to the subscription takers, to be paid, however, only in case the requisite stock was obtained. One-half of the exertions made in those counties to choose a President of the United States would build two such roads. If the State will precede this movement by directing her Board of Internal Improvements, or her Governor, to subscribe *three-fifths* of the stock to the Fayetteville and Yadkin rail road, then will she certainly accomplish the great work. The proud "impulse patriot" may look with contempt on such a project; but let the plain practical man consider of it well before he rejects it.

It is at least doubtful whether the State should *commence* any other rail road *at this time*.

One of our public virtues as a State is *prudence*; and nothing is so sure to disappoint the hopes of the friends of improvement as the introduction of extravagant schemes. Schemes which are beyond our ability to accomplish, without creating a large *State debt*, and a consequent increase of public taxes. I do not affirm that a *State debt* should under no circumstances be made; but it is a policy liable to very great abuses; tempting to our Legislature; and opposed to the notions and feelings of the people; one which will cast public burthens most heavily on those who are least able to bear them, and nothing but extreme necessity will justify it; unless we first remodel the system of levying our revenue. Nor would I be willing to see any very considerable debt contracted by North Carolina, without some provision, as imperative as the Constitution itself, limiting and restraining our Representatives from extending it beyond a prescribed amount.

It must be noticed, that I say "COMMENCE any other rail road" &c. for it will be seen in a subsequent essay, that I am not unfriendly to the policy of giving aid to the Raleigh and Gaston rail road; a work which the State has not patronized, but which our citizens have already "*commenced*" and not completed. MENTOR.

No. 12.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: No man can escape censure who undertakes to discuss topics on which the prejudices and personal interests of others are already enlisted. As long as I confine my remarks to unprofitable generalities, I enlist the pledged advocates of each and every particular sectional plan of improvement; but, let me descend to a statement of some practical *system*, and immediately I find my views are resisted by a multitude of those who heartily believe themselves friends of the cause. Every one insists that his favorite work shall be embraced in the system *at once*; no one is satisfied to begin any where except at his *own home*; and what is worse, many oppose the system, because their favorite road is not given the *first rank* of consequence and value. Is this right? Is it wise, for example, in the peculiar friends of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, to regard my advocacy of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Road, as evidence of hostility to the former; or in the friends of the Yadkin and Fayetteville Road, to consider an encouragement of the Raleigh and Gaston Road opposition to theirs? I do not hesitate to say, that the contemplated Rail Road, to connect the Cape Fear River with the *Western Counties*, is in my judgment, a work of the FIRST importance to North Carolina—a work which our interest and our character as a State demand. A work which cannot be abandoned without a virtual surrender of the cause of general Improvement; yet it by no means follows that I shall therefore oppose other works which are in progress. True, I would not sacrifice this general work to any other. If that alternative were offered, I should choose without delay. Other improvements of importance sufficient to command my good will may be proposed, but candor obliges me to say, that *no other* can compare with this in its *general* importance to North Carolina, and I should mourn to see any other preferred, to the exclusion of this great link in the system of North Carolina Improvements. Men are fond of change. It is infinitely easier to oppose—to object—to put down—than it is to build up a system of any kind. The system already adopted by our State is a wise one; it is in a course of successful execution, it has been *generally* approved by the people, and the friends of Improvement may well beware how they change its essential features. If the Legislature will avoid extravagance, and reject all attempts at log-rolling combinations; and, elevating their views above local interests, pursue that system which is for the GENERAL GOOD, the people of North Carolina will sustain them. If, however, they are tempted to enter upon the experiment of buying up the favor of a majority, by voting away money to numerous *local* works; the Treasury will be emptied; the people will not be benefitted, and North Carolina will continue *without improvements*.

Internal Improvements must begin *somewhere*—we hope they will extend *every where*. We have begun on the *base line*; that line (from Wilmington to Roanoke,) is nearly finished, and *must succeed*. Extend the good work now, from the head of Navigation on the Cape Fear River to the West; let that line be finished, and then, after the people see that it *must succeed*, they will be more than willing, they will become anxious, for further Improvements. Can this be done? Are we ready to embark in the enterprize? Enthusiasm will not furnish the means. Essays and speeches will not construct the road. Internal Improvement Conventions cannot dig down the hills, nor level the valleys, over which it must pass. But a systematic effort to combine the scattered patronage of our people, by contributions to the Stock, strengthened by the help of the State, can do it. The General Assembly alone have the power to provide for the one and to guaranty the other. Will they refuse to act? I make no appeal to their fears. Their patriotism only will effect it, and to that alone will I appeal. Let the people of the *West* answer! Are you willing to be cut off altogether from our good honest State? Are you satisfied to let Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia carve you off from *Home* and make you tributary to them? Let the people of the East answer! Are you content to see the riches of our Western Territory carried to other States, to increase their consequence and to enlarge their resources, when a trifling sacrifice of our present means will convey these riches to your ports and add their amount to your stores?

Let the people of North Carolina answer! Are they willing to suffer their State to be dismembered to all practical purposes—to see one portion of the people paying tribute to Virginia, another to South Carolina, and another to Georgia, because the markets at home, are shut up against them? Will they not expend *thousands* to *keep*, that which their neighbors are expending *millions* to *acquire?* Shall we give up our own trade without a struggle; surrender to more enterprizing sisters, our own patrimony; clamorously exult at every plan for aggrandizing the *South*, and then sluggishly withhold all effort to reap a portion of its benefits?

Patriotism, pride and interest, all impel us, to put forth our energies to *DO* something for the *State*, and *NOW* is the time to do it.

The demon of sectional party spirit, has disturbed our State for many years; we have made one noble effort to drive him from our counsels, by reforming the basis of representation. This conquest over prejudices has hushed the murmur of political discontent. One more effort is necessary. What patriot will not make it? A connexion of East and West, by Internal Improvement, will bring the people of both sections to the same mart—increase their intercourse with each other—bind both parts into one, and cement their union by an ardent love of North Carolina—all of North Carolina. Such union will increase the wealth of the State, elevate the pride and enlarge the policy of North Carolina. It will tend more than any thing besides, to place our Commonwealth where she deserves to be, "*primus inter pares.*"

Nothing is more injurious to the cause of Improvements in N Carolina, than frequent deceptions about the *cost* of a proposed work. Every precaution should be taken against mistake, on this point. Our people, although willing to patronize Improvements, are anxious to see their way as they go, and are properly opposed to being cheated into the adoption of any scheme. Open dealing is the honest policy, and it were better to over-rate than to under-rate the cost. It is understood that an Engineer of eminent ability, has surveyed the most eligible routes for a Rail way, from Fayetteville to the Yadkin. His report has not been made public, though, I presume it will be submitted to our Assembly. I trust that whenever that work is undertaken, it will be on a plan of the most substantial structure. The common mode may appear less expensive, and therefore more inviting; but true policy points at the necessity of adopting the *best* plan at once. This road for example, is to be a Produce-road; then let not the *Iron rails* be dispensed with because the prime cost is more than wooden rails. When the work is commenced, let it be done with the eyes of the people opened to the truth; for it is certain that a road of wooden-rails must be re-built with iron ones in a very few years. This road will cost (Engines &c. included,) at least, *two millions of dollars*. A legislator should put no confidence in any estimate which places it far below this sum. A lesser amount might be sufficient to build an unsubstantial road, but a permanent substantial work, (and such only can answer our purpose,) will probably not be done for less money. Now, any one who has carefully investigated the subject can perceive at a glance, that N. Carolina is able, without any additional burdens on the people—without a resort to taxation, to subscribe three-fifths of that amount, and thereby secure the execution of the work.

By pursuing the course already intimated, or some other systematical plan, for gathering the subscriptions of individuals, the remaining two-fifths can be got.

Does any one doubt it? I do not say there is an ardent zeal on the subject which will oblige the State to hold back her people from *rushing* after the stock. But there is a calm settled opinion in favor of the enterprize, and two fifths of the requisite capital will be taken by individuals, if proper exertions are made to get subscribers; provided the State offers to take the other three fifths. A capital of Two Millions divided into shares of 100 dollars each, will make 20,000 shares. The State, by taking three-fifths or 12,000 shares, will leave only 8000 shares to be taken by individuals; and does any one suppose that there are not 8000 freemen of the State who would take a share? Are there not 4000 to take 2 shares each? Are there not in Cumberland county 1000 men able and willing to take 4 shares each? Will Rowan admit that her borders (Davie included) do not contain 1000 more, able and willing to subscribe 4 shares each to such a work? And will Anson, and Moore, and Montgomery on the line, do nothing at all? Will the country above the Narrows, but contiguous to the work, give no help? It cannot be! I repeat what I have already said, when I declare that but one half the industry and zeal which are exerted to elect a President, would start this road in less than six months. Then why should the friends of our system despair? Why should we set about devising new plans, which will in their turn likewise fail, without some effort to start them, when the necessary labor to start the latter, properly directed, will more certainly fulfil our first expectations. The friends of Improvement will strengthen their opponents and ultimately sacrifice the cause itself by frequently abandoning one plan and taking up another. One more united effort and all will be well with us. The Assembly of 1836 started the Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road, and the Assembly of 1838 find it almost done and its success CERTAIN!—Let the Assembly of 1838 give new impetus to the cause, by starting the line which is to bring our Western Counties to this Base line of our system, and the Assembly of 1840 will find that success has again crowned the work, and renewed the means as well as opened the way to more and more prosperity for *North Carolina*.

But I would not have our representatives stop here. There are other subjects connected with the general improvement of the State, which it will be their duty to consider, and consequently they are legitimate topics for discussion by every citizen.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company have, (under the authority of a charter granted by N. Carolina,) commenced a road from Gaston on the Roanoke River, and completed it as far as 40 or 50 miles towards the Seat of Government. The remaining 30 or 40 miles of this road is, in part, done; but it is understood that the stock subscribed for the Road has been paid in, and there is not a sum sufficient to complete it.

Ought this work to be aided? That question I will discuss next week. MENTOR.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

We find the following article in the New York *Sun*, and transfer it to our columns with pleasure. Whoever may be the author, the warmth of feeling displayed in the letter, shews that his heart beats with emotions that do him honor—that his love and attachment for the State of his adoption is real, and not deceptive—and that while he vividly pourtrays the deep suffering experienced by the victims of the fell disease that has prevailed, no disposition to exaggerate or add to the horrors of the scene is perceived. We are of opinion, however, that the writer mistook some other odour for the "metallic smell of calomel," at the City Hospital, as we have understood from good authority that that article has been in little use there, snake root and salts being the principal remedy used by the physician of the institution.

"*Sickness in Charleston.*—The New Haven Herald publishes a letter, from an emigrant from New England, now resident in Charleston, which gives a heart-harrowing account of the sickness there. The character of the residents in Charleston, warm-hearted and charitable, not only in the mere gift of their substance, but in exposure of health to personal exertions, commands the warmest admiration. It is ever thus at the South—the ardent temperaments of the Southrons leading them to chivalric exertions in whatever they undertake.

"I have been all alone this week, except my eldest son, who stays while I go to get something to eat. Yesterday we did not think my clerk would live through the day, but a good change has taken place, and strong hopes are now indulged of his recovery. Yesterday was fast day; I went to the City Temporary Hospital; forty-five sick were in it, men and women, the women upstairs and the men down. It is a shocking sight to see the poor creatures all stretched on cots in one long room, writhing under the powerful arm of this fell disease. Some have died in 24 hours—some in 48; but they usually die the sixth and seventh day. Among them are Italians, Irishmen, Spaniards, Frenchmen, Englishmen, Germans, &c as well as Americans. Here a poor fellow from some town in Massachusetts or Connecticut, lying next to a swarthy Spaniard or a heavy moulded Dutchman—there the late polite and agile Frenchman and Italian—receiving support, sympathy, and all that money, science and religious consolation can provide from the warm and noble hearted Carolinians. As a patient convalesces he is taken next door, to the Medical College, where they have all the little nice restoratives and attentions they require. Bishop England (Catholic) has a hospital in which there are a good many. To realize what death and disease are, you must visit such a place; where the blood is oozing in streams from the mouths of some, and the sheets and bedding saturated with it as it flows from their bodies, and the dreadful metallic swell of the calomel, that penetrates your very brain; and the strong and the weak man helpless as infants; some calling on their distant friends whom they never will see more, crying in their agony—*this, this, is death* This is a sight enough to melt the stoutest heart.

"I am almost proud that my children were born in Carolina. There is a noble spirit of humanity here that will ever make them proud, and most justly so, of their native State. I do not believe there is a city in this known world where there is more true practical religion, or so much Samaritan like conduct, as I find here. There are people going about all day, hunting up the sick and the destitute, pouring oil into their wounds. In our very small summer population (this summer) most of our richest citizens are absent. Notwithstanding which, near four thousand dollars have been raised in the different churches in a single Sabbath out of a white population not near so large as your own."

Murder.—We understand that a man by the name of Blackstone, and two of his children, from North Carolina, were murdered in Pickens District about ten days since. We have learned but few of the particulars, and are not sure they are correct. It is said that Blackstone and his two children were travelling in a carriage, driven by a negro boy—that they passed a toll-bridge towards night, and in a short time afterwards two men on horse-back enquired for him at the same bridge, and passed on. The next morning the negro re-crossed the bridge in the carriage, and was asked where the white persons were, when he answered that he was removing them to some place in the neighborhood, and had left them. In a short time the two men mentioned above passed the bridge, but in such a hurry that no questions were asked them. In the course of a few hours the bodies of Mr. Blackstone and his two children were discovered, having been murdered the night previous. It was supposed that Mr. B. had considerable money in his possession.

We have not been able to learn whether the murderers have been arrested or not; but shall probably receive an authentic statement of the horrid affair in time for our next paper.—*Greenville Mountaineer.*

A remarkable fact is presented in the late annual report of the several school districts in Connecticut which is probably without a precedent. Among the names returned as scholars in one of the western districts of that state, are those of a mother and child, both between the ages of four and sixteen.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: I have been much … and pained at reading an article in the Journal, in which, whether with or w… the consent of the individual, one of … zens is presented to the public in the … vied light of an avowed bully and d… Surely the writer of that article mu… stranger to the feelings of this comm… if he could for a moment suppose th… a spirit can be by any means comm… or that the situation in which he has … to place that individual, will be vi… any light but that of marked disapp… Sir, I care little in any way for politi… am from principle opposed to … newspaper warfare. It stirs up the … feelings of our natures, and often f… food for bitter repentance. But I … allowed to express my feelings on th… ject, and I am sure I shall have the … thies of all friends of peace and good … It may be that the day for bullying … vado is just coming upon us, instead … ing already passed, as many had … hoped. But when one who has be… borne the character of a good citizen … who, as High Sheriff of the Co… bound by the most sacred oaths and … tions to maintain and keep the peace, … fered to the public as ready to fight, … word *satisfaction* as used by the Jo… well understood as belonging exclusi… the vocabulary of the duellist,) and the … with one who, he well knows, will … religious principles thus impiously … the laws of God and man, then it is … look about us and inquire, how is this? … Journal, in an extract from the Pro… Herald, gives us on its second page … count of a sermon preached by … Meade, of Virginia, and its effects … Hon. Mr. Wise, whose feelings as a … list are portrayed in a most graphic … and who is held up to the scorn and de… tion of all men; while a fling is de… made at the same time at Henry C… having been guilty of the same deadly … and yet, on the very next page, it is … teed that a fellow townsman will … to give another *satisfaction* at a … warning. This is too bad. Verily, … tency, thou art a jewel!

Is such a declaration a mark either of … or *personal* courage? Of the former … and in the present case, surely not … latter. Is it the wish of the Journal … a political opponent into a duel? … *that* afford its Editor, proprietors or … any *satisfaction?* God forbid; yet … seem so. The best construction I … upon it is, that it was written under … and in the heat of the moment, and … of publication being in reply to the … ver of the same day, would seem to … rant this. I hope it may be so. If … Journal wishes to let the public know … one of our townsmen is not only … but is both ready and willing to fight, … can get an opportunity, it has … ceeded in so doing. *Such* notoriety … be gratifying to the individual referred … It is possible, however, that his name … been used in this instance without his … free consent, and, if so, he will of course … dignantly disavow what is there imp… him. If not, he is welcome to the … ty he has sought. For my part, I … rather be noted for courage in keeping … in thus impiously *breaking* the laws … Creator. FAYETT…

☞ The editor of the Alexandria … generally takes fair and sensible … whatever subject he touches. He … in this instance correct as to the … which have resuscitated the Administ… but we are inclined to the opinion, th… perience will prove he has ascribed too … weight to Mr. Calhoun's defection. … result in Georgia is a case in point.

MR. CALHOUN.

From this moment this gentleman takes … ground among the friends of the Administ… and will contest "the succession" with … ton or any other individual attached to the … nant party. Nor do we know any … the Administration owes as much as it does … Calhoun, or for whom it ought to feel … so much gratitude. He came to the rescue … critical moment—he "passed over" just … ernment regulars began to waver under the … of the Whig volunteers and militia men, and … ing a small, but well organized and disc… band of followers with him, turned the tide … rallied the scattered and dismayed forces of … er opponents, and forming a new alliance, … very field of battle, saved the Administration … there is no doubt of it—saved the Administ… Without his aid in the Senate, the Sub-T… Bill would have been the political grave of … unfortunately stumbled into the pit which … themselves had dug.

We are to look, then, hereafter upon … houn as the Ajax Telamon of the Administ… Upon him reliance must be chiefly placed … who now rule this nation. They must … forgive his Nullification and opposition, … sing to cast their eyes back upon the past, … look forward to the future. Mr. Calhoun's … tion is one which he has attained by … means and for his own ends. How his … feels, we cannot tell, nor do we know that … opens his ear to the whisperings of that … voice, which must, sometimes, speak. It is … for us to scrutinize the motives of men—We … judge of them by their acts. By these, … we have stood between Mr. Calhoun and … mies, even when we disapproved of his … Now, we can stand in such a position no … We regard him, as we fear posterity will … him, self condemned.—*Alex Gaz.*

The Expunge!—The Charleston M… ry, Mr. Calhoun's home organ, has … the field in defence of the *Expunging* … *solution!* We may expect to see Mr. … houn himself following suit, and app… to his speech demonstrating the infam… that act, to show that he would have … ported it, but for "overruling circum… ces," of which he has always been … fortunate victim. *Nil Admirari!* *Lynch. V…*

The States Right ticket for Congress … Georgia, had this significant motto over … head:—"*Anti-Van Buren, Bank or no B…* —ANTI-VAN BUREN, *Sub-Treasury* … *Sub-Treasury*—ANTI-VAN BUREN"

Commodore John O Creighton died … New York on Sunday last.

The London and Birmingham Railroad … completed; and the entire line was … open on the 17th September. The … tance between the two cities is 112 … and was traversed in four hours and a …

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1838.

LYCEUM.

ALL persons who feel disposed to encourage the revival of the LYCEUM, and a course of Lectures during the ensuing ...ter, are desired to meet at the Town ...ll on Wednesday the 21st instant, at 4 ...ock P. M., to make arrangements for ...purpose.

October 24.

...ton.—The sales of new Cotton in this town ...m 10 to 11¼ cents. ...New Orleans, 11¼ to 13½ cents. At Augus... 11 to 13. At Charleston, 10 to 13½, principal ...at 13½. At Cheraw 9 to 12½.

...change.—Both the Banks in this place ...check on the Northern cities at 1 per ...premium. South Carolina notes are ...universally, we believe, in all pur..., at par, but, not being bankable, can ...be sold at from 1 to 1½ per cent. dis...

...ate Affairs.—If we had read the 11th ...of Mentor with closer attention, we ...ld have seen that he disavows the con...ion generally placed upon his remarks ...o. 10, on the subject of Internal Im...ment Conventions. We are glad that ...es so, for to us it appears evident, that ...country as sparsely settled as North ...ina, where it is so difficult to concen...public opinion, such meetings are pe...ly useful in fostering that spirit which ...olutely necessary to the success of any ...rmany particular object of Improvement. ...Essays in to-day's paper will be found ...ularly interesting.

...posed New Banks.—We notice in ...st Greensborough Patriot two notices ...ended applications to the next Legisla... for charters of new Banks—one for a ... to be located at Fayetteville with a ...ch at Greensborough, and the other for ...dependent Bank to be located at Greens...ugh. We have heretofore noticed the ...osition from Wilmington to ask Bank...rivileges for the Wilmington and Raleigh ...Road Company.

...ice is given in the Wilmington Advertiser, ...plication will be made to the next Legisla... to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western ...Rail Road Company.

...ar Stage Route.—We learn that the ...Contract from Fayetteville to the nearest ...of the Wilmington Rail Road, (Duplin ...,) has been let to Mr. Shaw, and that ...s in contemplation to run a four horse ...ach three times a week. By connecting ...the Cars of the Rail Road, the journey to ...ington will be made comparatively easy and ...ant, and may be accomplished in from 12 to ...rs. Much of the travel from this place to ...rth will also probably take the same di..., if provision be made by the Rail Road ...any to ensure passengers against detention ...yet possible, however, that these arrange... may be interfered with by the very proper ...of the Rail Road Company to accept of the ...dly *offer* of the Postmaster General for car...the mail on their line. We understand that ...company put in a proposal to carry the mail ...certain price, which, being the lowest, they ...seem to be entitled to the contract, accord... the terms on which proposals were invited. ...e Postmaster General, who appears to be ...ior to all law and usage, refused to give them ...ntract, but *offered* the liberal price of about ...th of the sum proposed by the Company. ...*rejected* with scorn.

...understand that in the same manner, not a ...ct was made at the recent letting, on any ...of the great mail route from Washington City ...usta, Geo.,—the Postmaster General taking ...ound, that the lowest bids were all to high.

THE ELECTIONS.

...w Jersey.—The Legislature of this ...is conceded to the Whigs, which se... for the Whigs a Whig Senator in Con... the term of Mr. Southard expiring 4th ...h next,—also the Governor of the State, ...is elected by the Legislature; also, all ...her State Officers, in a year of unusual ...rtance, whereby we have one VERY IM...ANT VICTORY.

...to the Congressional election, the ques...nal not been settled at the date of our ...ccounts. Some of the Whig papers ...the entire Whig ticket, by a majority ...8. The Van Buren papers generally ...the election of their whole ticket by ...otes; whilst the New York Evening ...Van) states five Vans and one Whig ...sen. The exact result could not be ...ained until yesterday, when the Gov... and Council were to meet for the pur... of counting the votes, and giving cer...es to those having majorities. We may ...the result on Saturday next.

...S.—This morning's mail gives us more ...n to believe that the whole Whig tick... elected. The question depends upon ...ability of some of the returns. One ...is unquestionably elected.

...nsylvania.—The majority for Por... the Van Buren candidate for Governor, ...posed to be about 7 or 8,000. The ...sentation in Congress is said to be, ...Whigs to 17 Vans—no change in the ...th of the parties. This includes Mr. ...r among the Whigs, the extraordinary ...pt of Mr. Ingersoll to set aside his e... having failed, it is said, because of ...glect of the return judges who favor... abominable scheme, to hand in their ...n to the Sheriff within the legal time. ...the State Senate, the Harrisburg paper ...s a majority of 11,—say 22 to 11. In ...er House, parties are said to stand, ...Whigs to 48 Vans. The election of two ...ors, and the eight Delegates from Phi...phia county will, however, be contested. ...the above results prove to be true, there ...be but little for our opponents to boast of.

...io.—The Ohio Statesman, Extra, of ...15, (a Van Buren paper,) gives returns ...most of the counties, and says that ...non's majority must be over five thou... For Congress 11 Vans have been ...ed to 8 Whigs. In the present Con... there are 11 Whigs, 7 Vans and 1 ...ervative. There will be a small ma... for the administration on joint ballot.

...uth Carolina.—In addition to the good ...of the re-election of Gen. Waddy ...mpson, as stated in our last, we are glad ...d that Col. Campbell, the independent ...esentative of the Marlborough District, ...s re-elected, by a majority of about 500 votes over Mr. Smith, his Sub-Treasury competitor. With these two exceptions, the members of the next Congress from South Carolina are all of the Calhoun Sub-Treasury party—at present. What they will be when Congress assembles in 1839, may well be regarded as matter of doubt. The following is the delegation elected:—

Gen. Waddy Thompson, *F. W. Pickens*,
Col. John Campbell, *J. K. Griffin*,
Isaac E. Holmes, *J. P. Richardson*,
F. H. Elmore, *Gen. Rogers*.
R. B. Rhett,

Georgia.—The official returns from all the counties in the State, as counted at the Executive Department, confirm the news of the election of the whole Whig Ticket, by an average majority of 1303 votes. The majority of Dawson, the highest Whig, over Campbell, the highest Van, is 2139.—His majority over the lowest Van, is 2608. In the Legislature, there are 139 State Rights members to 126 Union or Van Buren.

The late elections have had a tendency to depress all kinds of Stocks, and to throw a gloom over commercial operations, in the Northern cities. As the New York Express remarks, "any prospect of a prevalence of Loco Focoism appears instantly to affect capitalists."

The Administration party in New York City have nominated Messrs. C. C. Cambreleng, Edwin Forest, (the actor,) John McKeon, and Eli Moore, as their candidates for Congress. Mr. Forest, however, has declined. The election takes place on the 1st Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next month. It being the General Election, for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Members of Congress and of the State Legislature, and State officers generally, the whole strength of both parties will be called out. If the Whigs maintain the ground they so gallantly gained last November, all will be well, and the Administration will be in a minority, as well in Congress as among the people, notwithstanding its gain in Ohio, Maine, and South Carolina.

The Whigs of Baltimore have again triumphed over their opponents, in the election of Gen. Shepherd C. Leakin as Mayor, by a majority of 467 over Moore; and also a majority of six in the City Councils.

Burglary.—A negro man belonging to Mr. Archibald McDonald, was taken up and committed on Wednesday last, in whose possession were found some of the articles stolen from several of the stores which have been broken into within a few weeks past. It is supposed he had accomplices, who have not yet been discovered.

The "Journal," for the last time.—The last Journal supposes that we have been "misinformed" and our informants mistaken, in regard to Mr. Johnson's declaration, that he had "no agency in writing, or causing to be written or published," the vile slander of Veritas. It says, Mr. Johnson "could not have made the declarations imputed to him, consistently with truth." To set this matter at rest, we publish the following statement, merely remarking that several other gentlemen could have furnished testimony to similar statements of Mr. Johnson; and that this statement has been shown to Mr. Johnson himself by the writer, and its accuracy not disputed:—

MR. E. J. HALE—*Sir:* Pursuant to your request, I furnish you with the following written statement:—

In consequence of a conversation with Mr. Alex'r Johnson, on Wednesday afternoon of last week, I procured from you on Thursday morning the original of Mr. Gallagher's note to you of the 10th inst, in which he gives the names of Alex'r Johnson and Joseph Arey as the authors of a communication in the Journal signed Veritas. I took the note to Mr. Johnson and said to him—Mr. Johnson, you appeared yesterday to doubt my authority when I said you were one of the authors of *Veritas;* look at this, (handing him Mr. Gallagher's note.) He took it, and after an attentive perusal, without any hesitation or reservation, pronounced it "a lie." In his after conversation in regard to Mr. Gallagher's note, which he asked me for and read again, he declared that Mr Gallagher had no authority to say what he had said in that note; that he had had no conversation with him in regard to the publication of Veritas; that he was not the writer; that he never saw it in writing; and that the first time he ever did see it was when he read it in the Journal, and then he condemned that portion of it which reflected upon Mr. Hale's moral character and lineage; for the truth of which latter fact he referred me to three gentlemen to whom he had so expressed himself. He further utterly denied any authority that Mr. Gallagher had from him, or from any other person, to warrant him in writing such a note to Mr. Hale. He added that Mr. Joseph Arey had some time ago called upon him and remarked, that Mr. Hale was soon expected home, and no doubt the author of Veritas would be demanded, and that it *(Veritas)* must be defended. That he (Mr. Johnson) had replied, that *so far as Veritas had defended his (Johnson's) character from the attack made by Mr Hale, he would see him out, or he would buck him,* and if M. Hale wanted any satisfaction, he would see him from the point of a needle to a cannon.

Some further conversation took place, which went to confirm me in the opinion, that Mr. Johnson felt himself aggrieved by the note of Mr Gallagher, stating him to be one of the authors of Veritas. *for he emphatically declared he was not,* and that *no person had any authority to say that he was.*

Yours, &c.
GURDON DEMING.

October 19th, 1838.

Leaving this question of veracity to be settled by those interested, we wish to add a few words, by way of summary.

During our absence at the North, the Editor of the Journal published, as we have heretofore stated, a vile calumny against the Editor of the Observer, on the responsibility, as it would seem, of a man, even more bankrupt in character than in fortune. Being waited on by a friend with a refutation of the chief slander thus promulgated, the Editor refused to publish it, and has never yet made such a concession to truth and to the indignation of the decent part of the community, of all parties, as to retract the foul charge. On our return, we demanded the name of the author. The names of two persons were given up by the Editor, expressly as the "*authors.*" One of these indignantly denies the truth of the Editor's statement. We announce that fact, and the Editor then chooses to vary his original statement, by declaring that the names he gave up were those of the persons "upon whose *responsibility* and *request* the article was published. As to who was the *writer* of the article, he continues, he did not deem it of the least importance to inquire." Mr. Johnson, it will be seen, most emphatically meets this statement with a positive denial, couched in language which, however deserved, *we* do not choose to repeat.

This simple statement of facts will, we are sure, exonerate us, in the opinion of all persons who value truth or decency, from any further obligation to notice the North Carolina Journal. Its next libel may subject those who *own* it, to a criminal prosecution.

The Southern Commercial Convention assembled, according to appointment of the Convention held last Spring, on the 15th inst. at Augusta, Geo. There were 161 Delegates present, of whom

58 were from South Carolina,
87 from Georgia,
8 from Alabama,
4 from Mississippi,
3 from Tennessee, and
1 from Florida.

Col. James Gadsden, of Florida, was unanimously chosen President, and N. W. Cocke, of Augusta, Secretary.

A Committee of 21, with Judge Longstreet as Chairman, was appointed to report on the objects of the Convention. This Committee, on Wednesday, made a long report, which has not yet been published, accompanied by resolutions, 1st. Pledging the members of the Convention to use their best exertions in their respective States, to form trading Associations, in order to carry out the views of the Convention. 2d. Recommending Rail Roads and Canals, between the Western and Southern Atlantic States, as tending to restore the direct trade of the latter. 3d. Recommending harmony of action between the various Companies for improvement. 4th. Invoking the aid of the Banks to those great works. 5th. Asking of the Legislatures of such States as may have a deficiency of Banking capital, to provide for its increase in such manner as may most conduce to the restoration of Southern commerce. 6th. That the Southern Banks be solicited to form Commercial connections with Banks or capitalists in Europe, for the purpose of furnishing facilities to the direct trade.

The report and resolutions were adopted, after considerable debate, in which Hon. Isaac E. Holmes of Charleston, Judge Longstreet, Col. Noble, Judge King, Judge Berrien, and others, participated.

A resolution was likewise adopted, respectfully recommending to the Legislatures of the Southern States, to aid leading works of internal improvement, by the application of the credit or resources of the State in conjunction with individual capital.

Another Convention was appointed to be held in Charleston, on the 3d Monday of April, 1839.

And then the Convention adjourned, on Wednesday afternoon. The Delegates, however, were not permitted to disperse until they had partaken of a splendid dinner at the Masonic Hall.

Among the regular toasts at this dinner, was the following highly complimentary to North Carolina:—

"*North Carolina.*—Modest and unassuming, but pure as her own gold."

The Public Morals.—There prevails at the present day, among a large class of politicians, who are actively engaged in efforts to control public opinion through the elections, a most lamentable disregard of all the principles of morality, extending even to the violation of the high obligations of an oath. It first made its appearance in the celebrated contested election of Moore and Letcher, in Kentucky, where an officer of the law, sworn to perform a certain duty, refused to do it, whereby a political opponent was to be deprived of the seat in Congress to which he had unquestionably been elected by the people. More recently, we find a number of the judges of the election in Pennsylvania directly interested in the result of the elections which they were appointed to hold, by large bets wagered on that result. The employment of violence, and of the aid of fraudulent votes, has become common—quite an every day occurrence. But the greatest outrage ever attempted to be perpetrated in this or any other country, probably, was that by which Mr. Ingersoll lately endeavored to get into Congress. The monstrous expedient was there resorted to, of destroying the poll books of one of the wards, and then contending that the votes of all the others should be rejected on that account! It is a melancholy state of things, and if public sentiment be not decidedly arrayed against all such violations of principle and public rights, the privilege of choosing the public servants will be a mockery, the right of suffrage a dead letter; and anarchy must be the inevitable result. We call upon the respectable portion of the Van Buren press to speak out decidedly against such disreputable and dangerous doings. No honest man can sanction them, and none should be deterred by party considerations from denouncing them.

Periodicals.—During our absence several numbers of Blackwood's Magazine, the Knickerbocker, and the Southern Literary Messenger, have come to hand, for which we are indebted to the politeness of the respective publishers.

The Court House and Clerk's Office at Columbus, Geo., were destroyed by fire on the night of the 14th inst. with all the valuable papers—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Quebec Gazette says, that Lord Durham, the late Governor General of Canada, will visit the United States previous to his return to England. The frigate Inconstant, it is said, will sail for the Chesapeake with his family, whilst he will proceed overland to Washington, whence he will join his family and return home in the frigate.

RALEIGH & COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.

The friends of Internal Improvement will be gratified to perceive from a notice in this paper, that a sufficient number of Shares of the Stock in this Road has been taken to secure the Charter. This Road, it is generally known, is a continuation of the great line of Rail Road from North to South, passing through the Capitals or principal Cities of each State.

We confidently rely upon the justice and liberality of the Legislature, at its approaching session, for aid in this undertaking—aid which has been extended to other Roads, and aid which the State cannot withhold, without an evidence of illiberality and partiality unworthy of its character. We believe that the State would have interested itself in the Gaston Road, two years ago, but for the strange apathy or opposition of those members whose constituents were most vitally interested in its successful prosecution.—*Raleigh Register.*

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18, 1838.

The Health of the City.—The weekly report of the Board of Health, published yesterday, shews a considerable decrease in the number of deaths, as compared with the previous week's statement.

Bets on Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer says that a general investigation is about to take place throughout the State, in order to take testimony on the alledged frauds committed by the Loco Foco Judges, and in the meantime it advises its friends to hold on to their bets until the result of the investigation is known.

WILMINGTON, October 19.

We are happy to learn that the Wilmington and Halifax Rail Road Company have opened two sections of their Rail Road, one at the northern end, of 12 miles in extent, which brings the Road southwardly to Enfield, the other, of 10 miles in length which carries it to Faison's Depot, at Goshen, completing thereby, 87 miles of the Rail Road, and reducing the staging to 90 miles only. We are informed that 10 miles more will be finished in November, and 10 in December next, leaving, at that time, but 60 miles of the road to be done, when the whole will be completed.

The Company are now running daily their Rail Road and Stage line from this place to Weldon, on the Roanoke, and their Steamboats 3 times a week between this and Charleston.—*Advertiser.*

We neglected in our last paper to speak of the good Steamer North Carolina, having returned from New York, whither she went to be overhauled, repainted, &c. Her performance on the voyage from N. York, was such as to sustain, and add to her high reputation for speed, and as a sea boat. She has resumed her station in the line between Wilmington and Charleston.

A villainous attempt was made the other night to destroy the buildings at the Mooresville depot, of the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road Company. A parcel of combustible matter was placed under one corner of the Ware-house, and fire put to it, which burnt a large hole into the building before it was discovered. A great quantity of Merchandise was stored in the Ware-house.—*Ib.*

There is something exceedingly amusing in the renovated shouts of joy with which the Loco Foco presses hail the signs of success which they think they behold in the result of the late elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is obvious that these results have taken them by surprise. They, doubtless, looked upon their party as doomed, and the least evidence of any improvement in their almost moribund condition operates upon them like a reprieve to a convicted culprit. They caper as if they had just escaped the uplifted axe of the executioner. But a little examination will serve to show them that they have but slender cause for self congratulation. The only gain of the least consequence that they have achieved is that of two or three members of Congress in Ohio, whilst they have unquestionably lost in Georgia. So that, in point of fact, they are yet weaker in the next Congress than in the present, in which all their schemes have been thwarted.

As to the election in Ohio, it is not difficult to account for what, to some, may appear the strange result there. The Whigs have been defeated by their own imprudence and the combined influence of nullification and abolition. It is, perhaps, not known to all our readers, that there exists in Ohio a States Right Association, numbering several thousands of voters, who are devoted to the fortunes of Mr. Calhoun and who, in all contests of late have been on the side of the Whigs. Mr. Shannon was a conspicuous member of this association and is known to be the adherent of Mr. Calhoun. He was nominated expressly with a view to the conciliation of this party and has succeeded. They have gone over in a body. On the other hand, Gov. Vance had, by delivering up an abolitionist to the demand of the Governor of Kentucky, given great offence to the abolitionists of the State, and they took ground against him, almost without exception. These are the causes—the temporary causes—of our defeat in Ohio. They must cease to operate in a great national contest, and then, again, Ohio will stand erect as the leader of the Whig States of the Union.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

The results of the recent elections have already, it is said, exercised a baleful effect upon the operations of trade, and tended to retard the growth of confidence amongst commercial men. The apprehension that the Sub-Treasury system may be established is alone calculated to unsettle and disturb every thing. It was the general opinion that that preposterous scheme had been put to rest, but there is every indication that the late elections have emboldened the party, and that a new attempt to carry it through Congress is deliberately meditated. If it should appear probable, from the complexion of the elections of members of Congress, that the scheme will be consummated by the next Congress, we hazard nothing in predicting that a state of the utmost commercial distress and confusion must ensue.

Baltimore Chronicle.

BOND TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED!

It will be gratifying to the Whigs throughout the Union to learn that, in the midst of our reverses in Ohio, several of the most zealous, determined, and efficient representatives that have ever been sent to Congress by any State, to resist the march of corruption and misrule, have been triumphantly sustained by their constituents.—Among them we are glad to recognize the names of Thomas Corwin, Wm. K. Bond, and Samson Mason.

Resignation of Mr. Kilgore.—It appears from a paragraph in the Cadiz (Ohio) Organ, that Mr. Kilgore, the representative of the nineteenth Congressional District, has transmitted his resignation to the Governor.—Mr. K. was elected as an Administration man; but opposed the Sub-Treasury, and other financial schemes of the Loco Focos. He is said to regard the election of Mr. Swearingen as conclusive evidence that a majority of his constituents are in favor of the Sub-Treasury; and he prefers *resigning* to *voting for* the establishment of such a system. Will the gentlemen who, by the support of the Sub-Treasury, now misrepresent the states of Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, and Louisiana, in the Senate of the United States, follow Mr. Kilgore's example.

Baltimore Patriot.

The Third District Fraud.—Respecting the high-handed fraud attempted in the third Pennsylvania district, referred to in our last paper, the United States Gazette of Monday gives the annexed additional information:

We stated in our last the situation in which the county returns were left on Friday afternoon. We learn that those judges who were willing that the people should be heard made out correct returns of the county on return day, (Friday,) and handed them to the Sheriff, who, in fulfilment of his duties, forwarded them to Harrisburg.

On Saturday, those return judges who had been unfortunately induced to hesitate between duty and party fealty, carried to the Sheriff another set of returns. These, of course, could not be sent to Harrisburg, inasmuch as one set of returns had already been forwarded.

This state of affairs, so disastrous to the Van Buren men, was brought about by the greediness of Mr Charles J. Ingersoll to have himself returned as member elect to Congress from the third district; and though his wicked plans were, it would seem, adopted by the judges, yet, *no sooner* is it proved that he has over-reached *them*, than those who would have rejoiced with him in success turn and curse him as the author of their misfortunes. The Commonwealth has certainly much occasion to blush for the disgraceful plot which has exploded.

OFFICIAL—FROM THE GLOBE.

We understand that the Texan Minister, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the Acting Secretary of State a note, in which, after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of, yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, he had been instructed by his Government to communicate to that of the United States its formal and absolute withdrawal of that proposition.

MARRIED,

In Richmond County, on the 18th instant, Mr. DANIEL S. CLENDENNIN to Miss MAHALA CROWSON.

Also, same time and county, Mr. DEMPSEY GIBSON to Miss AGNES GIBSON.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 18, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter Nelson, with Goods for Charles T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, Henry L. Myrover, E. W. Willkings, A. W. Steel, H. Leete, T. S. Latterloh, J. G. Cook & Co., Phœnix Manufacturing Company, Joseph Baker, C. J. Orrell, L. D. Henry, Benbow & Co., Gardner & McKethan, M. N. Leary, and Hall & Johnson, of this place; and for Craven & McCain, Lesh & Co., McRorie & Dusenbury, Miller & Bingham, Robert Marsh, A. & D. Marsh, George Bowers, J. Council, Council & Bowers, J. Wiseman & Co., Bowers & Parks, Lexington Manufacturing Company, Robert Foster, Gaither & Johnson, Elliott, Horney & Co., Dougan Clark, Cross & Boger, J. S. Sparrow, T W. Sparrow, J. A. Mebane, T. W. Young, B. Elliott, McAdoo & Scott, Ross, McAdoo & Scott, and W. & A. Stith, of the interior.

Also, Monday night last, Steamer Cotton Plant, with boats Commerce, Glasgow and Lady in tow, with 1200 packages of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for Nott & Starr, John McArn, Jas. H. Hooper, A. W. Steele, Hugh McLaurin, E. J. Lilly, Wm McIntyre, John Huske, P. P. Johnson, H. Leete, A. M. Campbell, Jas. Baker, D. B. Robinson & Co., Yarbrough & Ray, E. J. Hale, S. W. Tillinghast, M. R. Willkings, E. W. Willkings, C. T. Haigh, C. J. Orrell, T. S. Latterloh, Cook & Co., H. L. Myrover, G. B. Atkins, Hall & Johnson, U. S. Arsenal, and others of this place; and for sundry merchants of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

From our Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, October 22, 1838, *Noon.*

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16th, Boat Lady of the Lake, Fayetteville.
" " Post Boy, do.
" Steamer Clarendon, Smithville.
" Schr Gen. Jackson, do.
17th, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
" Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boats Glasgow, J. Seawell, and Commerce in tow, Fayetteville.
18th, Schr. C. E. Thorn, N. York.
" Brig Pilgrim, Newport, (R. I)
19th, Brig Pavo, New York.
" Brig Tremont, do.
20th, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15th, Steamer N Carolina, Charleston.
16th, Schr Tangent, Philadelphia.
" Boat Lady of the Lake, Fayetteville.
17th, Schr. Evelina, Bermuda.
18th, Steamer N. Carolina, Charleston.
19th, Brig Margaret Ann, West Indies.
20th, Schr. A. F. Thorn, New York.
" Schr. And'w Jackson, Apalachicola.
" Steamer Gen. Dudley, Charleston.
21st, Schr. Caroline, New-York.
" Steamer Cotton Plant, with Boats Glasgow and Commerce in tow, Fayetteville.

The Brig Belle, from New York, is said to be in the river.

Arrivals from Wilmington—At Norfolk, Oct. 13, Schr. Paragon. At Philadelphia, Oct. 16, Schr Frances. At New York, Oct. 14, Brig Only Son, 12 days, and Schr. Xuloda, 18 days. At Demerara, Brig Retrieve, Sept 20th.

Cleared for Wilmington.—At New York, Oct. 14, Brig Belle. At Boston, Oct. 18, brig Castel. At Fall River, Oct. 17, brig Anawan. At New York, Oct. 20, Brig Despatch, Schr. Eliza Jane

Up for Wilmington—Brig Francis, at St. Jago (Cuba,) 1st Oct. in distress.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCTOBER 24.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	33 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13 a 14	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11½	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $2¾
Corn,	75 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 9	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

D. GILCHRIST,
SURGEON DENTIST,

EXPECTS to visit Fayetteville on the 1st November next. He will take a room at Mrs. E. Smith's, where he may be found until the 16th proximo. Persons wishing to consult him will please call soon, as his stay will be short.

October 23, 1838. 16.1w

Received per Cotton Plant,

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr. casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger,
6 bags Brant Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins,
3 boxes Sperm Candles.

Also, in Store, at very low prices—

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do, do,
50 do Wrapping do.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

A CADEMIC YEAR consists of *two Sessions* of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or *Classes*.

The *Second Class* attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography.

From these studies the Pupil passes into the *First Class*, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS.

Second Class,	$8 per	Session.
First Class,	16 "	"
French Language,	10 "	"
Admission to conversation class in French,	2 "	"
Others not members of the School,	4 "	"
Music on the Piano,	25 "	"
" " Organ,	25 "	"
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3 "	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 "	"

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

A CARD.

DR. O. M. ROBERTS, (Dentist,) respectfully gives notice that he will return to Fayetteville in 6 or 8 weeks to attend to the duties of his profession. Those with whom he has made engagements, are confidently assured that they will not be disappointed.

October 22, 1838. 16 4w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers,
Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce,* or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

NEGROES Wanted.

THE Subscriber expects to visit Fayetteville and other places in North Carolina, during the month of November or sooner, and wishing to procure some *good* house Servants, a Cook, Blacksmith, and field hands, of *good character, for his own use,* requests any one having such to dispose of to make it known, terms, &c to E. J. Hale, Esq, of Fayetteville, or

SAM'L P. ASHE,
Wesley, Tennessee.

August 18, 1838. 16-tfN

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington.—They have a large Wharf and the best Timber Pen in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO.

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

Webster's Dictionary.

THE following are a part of the numerous recommendations received by the publishers.

The estimation in which Dr. Webster's Dictionary is held by gentlemen of erudition, appears from the following testimonials:—

The merits of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language, are very extensively acknowledged by that part of the community for whose immediate use it was designed.—We regard it as a great improvement on all the works which have preceded it. The etymological department throws new and striking light on the history of language; the vocabulary is enlarged by the addition of many thousand words, comprising the technical words of science and the arts, words not found in other dictionaries, and many of them the words for the precise meaning of which the general reader is most frequently at a loss; the orthography of several classes of words, instead of following cumbrous and obsolete modes of spelling, is conformed to the present usage of the best writers; and the definitions have a character of discrimination, copiousness, perspicuity, and accuracy, not found, we believe, in any other dictionary of the English language.

The foregoing commendation is signed by—
Jeremiah Day, D. D., President of Yale College.
Simeon Baldwin, late Judge of the Superior Court.
David Daggett, Judge of the Superior Court.
Benjamin Silliman, L. L. D, Professor of Chemistry, &c. Yale College.
William Bristol, Judge of the District Court.
Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, S. T. D
James L. Kingsley, Professor of Hebrew, &c. Yale College.
Chauncy A. Goodrich, Professor of Rhetoric, &c. Yale College.
Denison Olmstead, Professor of Mathematics, &c. Yale College.

In the preceding recommendation of the American Dictionary, &c., signed by Mr. Day and others, we cheerfully concur:
Joshua Bates, President of the Middlebury College.
John Hough, Professor of Languages, do.
William C. Fowler, Professor of Chemistry, &c., do.
Edward Turner, Professor of Mat. and Nat. Phil., do.

The recommendation of President Day and others, distinguished gentlemen, would be decisive with me as to the merit and utility of Dr. Webster's works. I also have had occasion to use and examine his quarto Dictionary, and the octavo abridgement of it by Mr. Worcester. Each of them appears to me to be executed with great care, learning, and ability. I cheerfully concur in the opinion that they form a very valuable addition to our lexicography, and deserve the patronage of the American public.

JOSEPH STORY,
Judge of the Supreme Court of the U. S. and Prof. of Law in the University of Cambridge.

I agree with Mr. Justice Story in the sentiments which he has expressed, and I am satisfied that an attempt to reduce into a system the doubtful orthography of the language, and to diminish the number of its anomalies, would meet with the approbation of the public: and that no one is better qualified for the task than Dr. Webster.

WILLIAM CRANCH,
Judge of the Supreme Court in the District of Columbia.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser MUST take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838.

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY, LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallible proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills. No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added.

☞ Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver, a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail. To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing, less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11 6m]

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N.C.* 96-tf.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

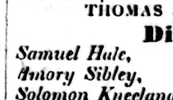
JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.
350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely for Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J O

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept. 20, 1838

Mr. C. J. Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence.* If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c.,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N. C., September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838 74-tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 67tf.

Notice.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

FOR SALE.

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
50 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838. 95tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

J. I. BRYAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the Firm of Thos. Sandford & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Firm will please present them to S W. Tillinghast, who is fully authorized to settle the business of the concern.

THOS. SANDFORD,
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Fayetteville, August 10, 1838.

Notice.

MR. S. W. TILLINGHAST is fully authorized to use my name in the settlement of claims for or against the late firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

THOS. SANDFORD.

August 10, 1838.

Further Notice.

SAMUEL W. TILLINGHAST, (late of the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.,) intending to carry on the business as Auctioneer, offers his services to his friends and the public in general in the transaction of the Auction and Commission Business.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 10, 1838 6tf

Lands and Mills for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a tract of LAND, on Richland Swamp, Robeson County, containing upwards of TWO THOUSAND ACRES. The improvements consist of a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out Houses, a considerable quantity of cleared Land, and a Saw and Grist MILL, lately rebuilt. It is deemed unnecessary to say any thing about the quality of this Land, as those wishing to purchase will doubtless satisfy themselves in this particular. It may, however, be confidently asserted to be as healthy a situation as can be found in this or any other part of the country. During a residence of more than twenty years, with a numerous family, there has never been one solitary case of Fever, except in the remarkable Fall of 1827.

Also, 574 acres on Gum Swamp, on which is a Grist Mill, Cotton Gin, and about 70 acres cleared Land.

Also, about 6,000 acres unimproved Land, in several different tracts, lying in various parts of the County, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A credit of one, two, and three years will be given if desired, and terms made easy and accommodating.

DUNCAN McALPIN.

September 4, 1838. 10 tf

P. S. I would also sell my interest in the Rockfish Mills, (formerly Williams's,) with or without 1,500 acres of heavily timbered Land, if application be made soon. Terms as above.

D. McA.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Wm. S. Latta, August 31, 1838, for purposes therein mentioned, I offer for sale all his former

STOCK OF GOODS,

Together with other Real and Personal Property conveyed to me. The Goods are offered at Private Sale, at the Store lately occupied by him on Hay Street, until the 4th day of December next, when they will be closed at Auction. As the Goods must be finally sold in a short time, low prices will be submitted to.

Country Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves. I have engaged Mr. Latta to attend to the disposition of Goods, and grant discharges for the sales.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.

August 31, 1838. 9 3m

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

S. W. TILLINGHAST

HAVING returned from his temporary residence on Green Street to the old Stand of Thos. Sandford & Co., on Hay Street, opposite the Hotel, renews the offer of his services as

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

He has now on hand for sale—

430 sacks Liverpool Ground SALT,
1000 bushels Alum
30 bags Rio COFFEE, do,
10 do. old St. Domingo do,
3 hhds. SUGAR,
1 hhd New Orleans RUM,
10 barrels Tanners' OIL,
4 baskets Champagne WINE.

September 18, 1838. 10tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished, the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Passengers, should any think proper to call. Baggage shall be removed to and from the Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Jones, convenient to the Market and near the Steam

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

. The Charleston Courier and Charleston Mercury will insert the above once a week for six months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LAND

ALMANAC,
FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838.

A CARD.

THOMAS J. [illegible]

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of the COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and to the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined to close their Dry Goods business. Those wishing to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838.

The Fourth Term

OF Mrs. Green's Female Institution will commence on the first day of [illegible] 1838.

Every branch of Literature will be taught which comprises a complete English Education together with the Latin and French Languages.

Music on the Piano and Guitar, Fancy [illegible] and Painting, including Maps of every [illegible] the Globe, Needle work, including every [illegible] of Crooel Flowers and Mats, flourishing [illegible] and Muslin, embroidering of Silk for [illegible] Work-bags, Pin cushions, Needle and Thread cases, and Pocket Books of various kinds. Work of every variety; the making of Ink[illegible] and Card Racks will also be taught.

Instruments for the use of Scholars, Books and terials for Painting and Needle Work will be furnished as low as possible.

A select number of Boarders can be accommodated.

Cheraw, (S. C.) August 10, 1838.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about the 20th April last, the following Slaves belonging to the Estate of the late James Beggs, of Fayetteville:

FEBABY, a bright Mulatto woman, about 38 years, small of stature and crossed-eyed; her *three* children, John, Henry and Jane.

JOHN is about 21 years of age, a blacksmith by trade, a bright mulatto, slender made and somewhat bleer-eyed.

HENRY is about 18 years, light complexion and has also worked at the Blacksmith's trade.

ANN ELIZA, a bright Mulatto, about 16, and not well grown.

There is reason to believe that the said [illegible] have been assisted in making their escape. Henry has been seen in the City of New York. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the Subscribers, or a proportional part for any other of them.

DAVID TORRANCE,
HUGH McLAURIN,
Ex'rs. of James Beggs, dec'd.

August 28, 1838.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the Amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the [illegible] Hale, Editor of the Observer, [illegible] his Printing Materials, offers his services to those who may think proper to employ him in the line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he will be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARR.

July 5, 1838.

New Books.

DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA; Calderon, by Bulwer; Yellow Plush Gaming; The Squire, a Novel; The Mother and Daughter, a Tale; The Rich family, 7th and last vol of Lockhart's Life of Scott; Arabia Petræ, Holy Land, &c.; Lovell's Young Speaker; Comic Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

July 31, 1838.

A CARD.

MR THOS. SANDFORD, being about to locate himself at Vicksburg, Mississippi, takes leave to tender to the citizens of Fayetteville his acknowledgments for the many favors he has received at their hands, and offers his services in the transaction of any business that may be entrusted to him. He expects to be at Vicksburg about the 1st of October next.

EQUITY BLANKS

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE